

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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OFFICIALS EMULATE DIAZ OF MEXICO

Another case of the barbarous treatment accorded prisoners comes to light in the case of Frank Reed, being held by the county officials on a trumped-up charge of criminal conspiracy. Reed, who took part in the free speech fight in its early stages, serving thirty days on bread and water at the bull-pen, was rearrested at I. W. W. headquarters while acting as chairman at one of the nightly propaganda meetings.

On account of his confinement at the city bastille and the county jail, and the cruel treatment accorded the prisoners, Fellow Worker Reed suffered an attack of erysipelas. As a result of being denied proper medical attendance immediately, he is at present confined at the Washington sanatorium, where he lies in a critical condition.

As usual, the county officials, including the physician, W. I. Webb, deny the charges of improper care, stating that Reed had been properly cared for and placed in the infirmary as soon as he complained of being ill, and under the charge of a "nurse."

The statement of the special nurse who is in charge of Reed at the Washington sanatorium, to the effect that Reed was in a bad condition when brought to that institution, and showed evidence of improper care, does not corroborate the officials in their denials.

Fred H. Moore, in speaking of the case, said: "According to information which I have the county physician came to the infirmary Thursday morning, saying that Reed was in a serious condition. Up to 11 o'clock this morning, however, the medicine had not arrived, and since the man's condition began to grow critical the organization decided to take immediate action and place him in some hospital."

Such is the outrageous treatment accorded prisoners who come under the arm of the law. Probably this is what "Thundering Phew" calls "letting these people feel the mailed fist of the law." Treatments of this kind would make a Diaz or Czar blush with shame.

Three other members of the I. W. W. who served a sentence of thirty days on bread and water at the Franklin school "bull-pen" are now seriously ill. George Prosser lies in a dangerous condition at the Kearney sanatorium. He is suffering with partial paralysis. Ed Collins and M. Johnson are also confined to bed, suffering from rheumatism, caused by the inhuman treatment they received at the hands of the police.

Suits Filed Against Chief of Police Sullivan and Number of Patrolmen.

Suits for personal damage aggregating seventy thousand dollars have been filed against Chief of Police Sullivan, Officer Bill Shannon, better known as the "Gorilla," and a number of other patrolmen of the Spokane police force. Within a short time other suits will be filed against the city officials charging conspiracy to break up the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World. This action marks the beginning of a campaign which will last until the working class is allowed the privilege of free speech.

Suits have been filed by John Foss, a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, against Chief of Police John T. Sullivan, Officer William Shannon, Jack Warner, E. S. Nelson, A. H. Jett, George Miles and Martin J. Burns for \$30,000 each, on account of the indignities and cruel treatment suffered by him while a prisoner in the city bastille.

Foss, while a prisoner at the city jail, was kept for a period of fourteen days in the sweat box, a room six feet wide, eight feet long and eight feet high. In this cell, along with Foss were confined thirteen other prisoners who had been arrested for speaking on the street. There were no benches or hammocks on which the men could sit or lie down. Overhead three steam pipes run which kept the temperature at all times in the cell to an unbearable degree. As a result of this confinement and outrageous treatment his general health has been so impaired that he is no longer able to perform ordinary physical labor.

Knowing that the supreme court of the state has held that no prosecution brought against a police officer can be made to hold good, the attorneys for the I. W. W. have started prosecution against the officers alleged to be guilty of persecution of the members of the Industrial Workers, as individuals.

In addition to the suits by John Foss others will be started at the same time by M. Johnson, Ed Collins, F. Kreyss, A. Spaulding and Emil Sells.

Attorney Symmes of Chicago and Attorney Moore of Spokane are conducting the trials for the Industrial Workers.

Battle Still On.

The struggle for the use of the streets in Spokane for free speech and the right to organize is still on, and will be kept up until the rights are conceded to the workers. The I. W. W. will never give in until we have regained the right of the use of the streets for educational purposes.

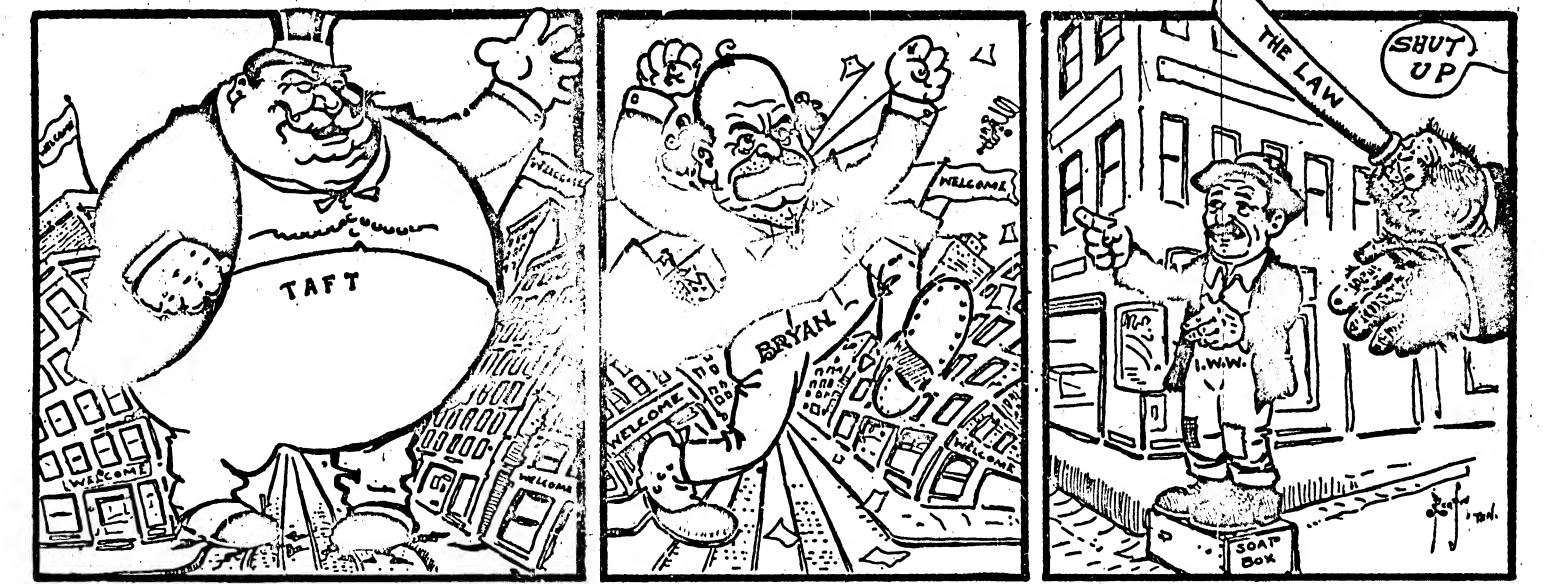
Owing to the poor physical condition of the fellow workers who had served terms in the "bull-pen," Fort Wright and city bastille, it was decided by the committee conducting the fight to forego active work until the men had a chance to recuperate. For this purpose no more men are being sent on the streets to speak, but are being held in readiness for the day of reopening, which has been set as the 1st of March.

In the meantime speakers and agitators are being sent out throughout the northwest to raise men and money to carry on the struggle. Many successful meetings are being held which do much towards waking up the slumbering industrial union sentiment. Several squads have already left on their way to Spokane, so that it is planned to make the second round with tactics of the inland empire as interesting as the first had been.

Fight Has Lasted Three Months.

The fight has already lasted three months, during which time no methods have been too severe, too brutal, too foolish, which the Spokane police have not used in attempting to suppress the spirit of the membership and break up the organization. Men have been clubbed and beaten, choked, kicked and starved, packed like sardines in a six by eight cell with steam pipes overhead. Taken from this sweat box after hours of agony had been endured and transferred to cold storage cells, where the

SPOKANE POLICE CONTINUE PERSECUTION



Taft Spoke on the Streets of Spokane; Bryan Also Did. Why Can't the I. W. W.'s?

windows were opened, despite the wintry weather outside. Such have been the cruelties perpetrated on the members of the organization by the police authorities. It was evidently the intention of the officials to ruin the physical health of the prisoners so that they would be unable to re-enter the fight.

Men have come out of the city bastille after suffering the tortures of hell with jaws broken, teeth knocked out, ribs cracked, eyes blackened and otherwise maltreated by those in charge.

Other times these men have been forced to remain imprisoned suffering terrible agony, medical attendance denied them until they were on the verge of death, when they were carried out on the street and forced to shift for themselves, notwithstanding the inclemencies of the wintry weather. Had it not been, at these times for the members of the organization who oftentimes were forced to carry these men to the hall or hospitals, many of them would have died from exposure.

Brutal Shannon.

These barbarities have not been by any means ceased, as witness the chaining to a pole of three members of the organization by "Gorilla" Bill Shannon, notorious chain gang "herd."

Also the forcing of one of the members to go to work on the rock pile clad in only a pair of pants and coat, despite the prevailing zero weather.

Such is the inhuman treatment accorded the prisoners, not to mention the outraging of women who happen to get into the clutches of these upholders of "law and order." Barbarous methods of which the Spokane police are guilty are only equalled by the Czar of Russia or Diaz of Mexico (never surpassed), and rank in equality with those committed during the middle ages when men and women were burned at the stake placed on the rack, tortured with hot irons, thrown into dungeons and subjected to all the devilish ingenuities that could be devised for the persecution of those who had the courage and conviction to voice their opinions.

The Spokane fight is another bloody chapter in the history of labor conflicts, and at the beginning in flaming letters should be branded the name of that man, who for cruelties has no equal—Bill Shannon.

Fight Must Be Won.

Fellow workers, this fight must be won. If we, the working class, are to maintain what little liberties we have left we will have to fight in order to do so. If we allow the police of Spokane to take these liberties away from us other cities will quickly follow suit, and use the same methods of suppression.

Are you going to allow them to destroy your organization? Will you allow the Spokane police to gag you, to muzzle your paper and deny you the privilege of peaceable assemblage? If not, make preparations to be in Spokane on the date of the reopening of the fight.

Fight to Reopen March 1st.

The first day of March has been set as the day for the reopening of activities. Will you be there to do your part in the fighting of this battle?

At least 500 men are needed to speak on the streets on this date, and as many more as possible. Start for Spokane at once. Gather recruits along the way. Remember the date, March the 1st, and be sure to be on hand.

This fight must be won. Workers, it is up to you to do your part.

The right to organize must be protected. Remember our motto: "An injury to one is an injury to all."

Remember the date, and remember the place, and be sure to be on hand.

THE DIVISION OF LABOR.

We have much studied and much perfected, of late, the great civilized invention of the division of labor; only we give it a false name. It is not, truly speaking, the labor that is divided; but the men—divided into mere segments of men—broken into small fragments and crumbs of life, so that all the little pieces of intelligence that are left in a man is not enough to make a pin, or a nail, but exhausts itself in making the point of a pin, or the head of a nail. Now it is a good and desirable thing, truly, to make many pins in a day; but if we could only see with what crystal sand their points were polished—sand of human soul, much to be magnified before it can be discerned for what it is—we should think that there might be some loss in it also. And the great cry that rises from our manufacturing cities, louder than their furnace blast, is all in very deed for this—that we manufacture everything there except men; we bleach cotton, and strengthen steel, and refine sugar, and shape pottery; but to brighten, to strengthen, to refine, or to form a single living spirit never enters into our estimate of advantages.—John Ruskin.

In sending in for change of address, always state the old address as well as the new.

FIGHTERS ON THE ROAD TO SPOKANE

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 28th, 1910.

New life has been injected into the free speech fight, by the engagement of additional counsel for the I. W. W. from Chicago, and the arrest of four more I. W. W. men on Monday, Jan. 24th, for speaking on the street.

On Wednesday, Jan. 19th, six members of the I. W. W. were sentenced to six months each at hard labor. This means work on the rock pile with ball and chain attached. They include Hartwell Shippey, of the Industrial Worker; Thomas Whitehead, member of the General Executive Board, and Geo. Speed of San Francisco, who was a speaker for the union and an organizer, together with three members of the Central Executive Committee.

Their cases have been appealed, but the men are all on the chain gang, nevertheless.

The jury which sentenced the men are typical Spokane capitalists, chosen by a prejudiced sheriff, who is a relation of the county prosecuting attorney. The plan of drawing the jury men is for the sheriff to select eighteen taxpayers of the county. The defense has the privilege of scratching off six, and the prosecution six. Either six that is scratched off would be as good as the six chosen.

The jury was out but a few minutes when they returned with a verdict giving all the prisoners the limit. Before sentencing the men the jury inquired of the judge if a \$500 fine could also be given.

Attorney Moore, for the defense, argued at length to try to secure separate trials for the men, but the judge ruled him out of order, and ordered him to sit down.

Attorney Symmes for the I. W. W., who has recently arrived from Chicago, is at present engaged in preparing and filing suits against the city of Spokane, as well as Mayor Pratt, Chief of Police Sullivan and others.

They are charged with conspiring to destroy the Industrial Workers of the World, by seizing the official organ, closing the hall and confiscating the charters, books, etc., of the organization. Other damage suits are being prepared for ruining the health of many of our members through police brutality.

Elizabeth Gurly Flynn will be tried on February 13th before another jury of capitalists, unless our attorneys are successful in securing a change of venue from Spokane county to one of the adjoining counties. She is now at liberty until February 13th on \$5,000 bonds, and is at present touring British Columbia, raising money for the Spokane defense.

Fellow Workers Johnson, Prosser and Collins are still in the hospital as a result of police brutality. They have been confined to bed for almost two months, and their recovery is doubtful.

On Saturday, January 22nd, Officer Shannon kicked one of our members in the groin while he was working on the chain gang. He is in a precarious condition and his recovery will be slow. This will add on another damage suit.

On Saturday, January 22nd, three members of the I. W. W. were chained to a telegraph pole. The cold was intense, and as our fellow workers could not stand to see the three suffering in this manner they all went on strike. They were taken to the dungeon and put on bread and water. We have been unable to learn if other tortures have been applied in the dungeon.

The Chamber of Commerce is offering gold watches and military brushes to the members of the militia as premiums for securing new recruits.

We consider this fight is only well started, regardless of the lying statements of the subsidizers. It will be carried on incessantly until the victory is ours. We will never surrender as long as a dollar can be secured to carry on the legal defense, or men to fill the jails.

Send all communications and financial assistance to Fred W. Healewood, box 895, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

The following communication has been received from the publishers of Mother Earth:

We have just found out that the January issue of Mother Earth has been held up at the New York postoffice on complaint of Comstock. So far we have been unable to ascertain the reason for this outrage. The matter is at present in Comstock's hands. Kindly notify your readers to this effect.

(Signed) "MOTHER EARTH."

MEN CHAINED TO TELEGRAPH POLE

Spokane, Jan. 28, '10.

The latest extreme to which the Spokane jail officials have gone was last Saturday, the 22nd, when two members of the I. W. W. were not punished but persecuted by one of the most inhuman methods that still exist in some of the penal institutions in free (?) America.

Two members of the I. W. W. who were breaking rock with a 16-pound hammer, were taken away from their work by a human brute and shackled to a telegraph pole.

In shackling the two I. W. W.'s three pairs of shackles were used and one piece of rope, two pairs on the legs and one on the arms, and the keeper, unable to secure another pair of shackles for the arms of the victim from the legs of short timers he hunted up a piece of rope and tied their hands together.

The weather was warm and the sun had softened the ground and in the place where the victims stood was in the shade of an electric motor house, which contained the motor of the stone crusher. This made it rather cold on the body, and the soft cold mud at the feet must have been an agony endurable only by a staunch revolutionist.

Three other members who were wheeling stone from the crusher at the time, seeing their fellow workers being shackled to the pole, refused to work. They were taken back to the jail by "Gorilla" Shannon, through the office and to the tank, where he ordered the door shut "as tight as yer can on the damned s—b—"

Before the door could be closed the captain entered and after a short parley he ordered us taken to a cell where the drunks are held for trial.

For supper we expected the usual diet of those who refused to work; but our expectations were unrealized, for we received supper and were again surprised in the morning with a regular jail ration and a few hours later were returned to the quarters occupied by the chain gang, where we learned that Shannon and Warner, the two keepers of the rock pile, wanted to put our fellow workers on bread and water, but the captain would not stand for it.

Previous to this time men were made to carry a ball attached to one leg, while the other was held in a leg iron with another prisoner that made walking for these men an extreme agony. Others were taken out without clothing. One man was knocked in the testicles and several shoved around, but these tactics have ceased; we have lost our chains on the chain gang and up to the present writing have not been molested.

DRIVEN NAKED THROUGH THE STREETS BY THE SPOKANE POLICE.

On Saturday, Jan. 22, Henry Butler, an I. W. W. street speaker, was driven through the streets to the rock pile to resume work, with only his coat and pants as wearing apparel. Here he was forced to remain in his half-naked condition in the cold and rain.

It had been a custom of the jail rulers to have the prisoners take their weekly bath on every Saturday afternoon; also to wash their clothes. On this particular afternoon "Gorilla" Shannon had charge of the program. The fellow worker was not informed of the change of the program; so he proceeded to wash up his

(Continued on Page Four.)

HAMMOND STEEL STRIKE VICTORY

(Chicago Daily.)

The strike in the Standard Steel Car Company, Hammond, Ind., was settled. The company has granted all the conditions asked by the workers. The increase in wages caused considerable dispute, but finally an agreement was reached on that, too. A uniform advance of 10 per cent for all departments will be made within less than thirty days.

The strikers presented a list of conditions on which they will return to work. The conditions are as follows:

1. No man who participated in the strike shall be discriminated against. All men shall be allowed to return to their places of work "permanently."
2. That back rents due to the company on company houses shall not be charged against present tenants, if the present tenants are not responsible for such rent.
3. Bribery shall be eradicated from the shops. Any foreman, boss or employee who encourages the taking or giving of bonuses in the holding or securing of a job, or in getting preference in work should be discharged upon the submission of sufficient evidence against him.
4. The interests of the worker shall be recognized. If at any time an employee of the company considers that he is not receiving a fair wage for the work he is engaged in, he shall report his dissatisfaction to his foreman, boss or other employee in charge. The employee in charge to whom such dissatisfaction is reported shall take the matter up with the proper authorities, who shall arrange the wage with the dissatisfied employee duly, increasing the wage if an increase is justifiable.

Recognizes Committees.

5. Committees of the workers shall be recognized. Should any grievance arise from employees in any department, it shall be taken up for adjustment by an arbitration committee. This committee shall consist of three representatives from the workers and three representatives from the firm. If any dispute arises that such a committee cannot agree on for settlement, it shall have the power to select a neutral arbitrator, and the majority of the seven men shall settle the question or questions.

6. When the employee finds a shortage in his pay envelope, it shall be rectified upon satisfactory proof of the error.

7. The wages of all employees shall be increased 20 per cent upon their return to work. The payment of back rent was a serious matter with the employees of the company. Frequently they moved into a house that had been vacant for a long period of time, and the company would charge up the loss of rent for the period of vacancy against the man who moved in. There was no logical ground for such action, but the workers were forced to submit to it. A man would frequently go along for two or three months with a reduced salary because the house he moved into had been vacant before he moved into it. The company would take the back rent out of the man's pay envelope in weekly installments.

Another Crooked Deal.

Bribery was one of the most harrowing conditions to which the workers were subject in the big shops of the car company. No man could get a job or hold it long, if he did not

(Continued on Page Four.)

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Chicago, Ill., January 31, 1910

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Box 1443, Seattle, Wash.,

Strike at Hammond car shops won. Letter following with details.

ST. JOHN

Our Fellow Workers, Preston and Smith, Are Still In Jail

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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Cash MUST Accompany All Orders.

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at the Postoffice at Seattle, Wash., under the
Act of March 3, 1879.

Meet me at Spokane March 1st.

If you wish to abolish the employment shark,
ORGANIZE.

Always keep in mind that "an injury to one
is an injury to all."

Organize to protect your interests. The boss
is organized to protect his.

The I. W. W. is a labor organization of the
working class. We have only one enemy; and
that the employing class.

Prosecutor Pugh has received a black hand
letter (to bear him tell it) in which he was
labeled as No. 14. This gentleman who the
mailed fast will have no chance to quarrel with
the mayor about who received the number first
when the I. W. W. gets in control. There will
be only one number, and Pugh and all the rest
of his ilk will receive the same No. 23.

Even the employment sharks are organized.
They are organized to protect their interests.
They stick together. To them "an injury to
one is an injury to all." In case any one of
them gets into difficulty because of having ship-
ped men out to jobs where there were not any,
the rest immediately come to his aid.

Take a hint, workmen. Organize into the
I. W. W., and forcing the boss to send to
your union hall for men put the employment
shark on the bum.

What is the use of boycotting meat? The
trusts will simply place the product which they
are unable to dispose of in cold storage. Six
months hence it will be brought forth and the
consumer charged with the keep, formaldehyde
and other preservatives used. So it is better
to eat the meat while it is fresh (if you can
afford it) than to abstain from the use of it
and then be forced to eat the embalmed pro-
duct for six months or a year afterwards.

Where are the managers of the Employees'
Co-Operative Association? This is the question
being asked by many of the workers in Seattle
who paid two dollars initiation and twenty-five
cents a month dues to this outfit. Another case
of employment sharks. Now they have neither
jobs nor money, as the managers have "few."
Serves you right. Why don't you organize and
force the employer to send to your union hall
for men. One dollar initiation and fifty cents
a month dues puts you in good standing in the
Industrial Workers.

The boss is organized into the bosses' union,
the Employers' Association. He is organized
for the purpose of keeping you in submission,
so that he can dictate the number of hours you
shall work and the pay you shall receive.

You, the workers, should organize also. Or-
ganize into an organization such as the Industrial
Workers of the World. You will then be
in a position to withstand any attempts on the
part of your employer to increase your hours,
cut down your wages or force you to speed up.
You will be a stronger organization, as
you will control the power from which the em-
ployer derives all his profits, your labor power.
Organize industrially. You will not only be
in a position to withstand any attempts on
the part of the master class to reduce your
standard of living, but will be in a position to
dictate to him under what conditions you shall
labor and how many hours you will work.
Finally, by the understanding of the power
which lies in organization you will be in a
position not only to get better conditions, but
will be able to take and hold the full social
value of your toil.

SHORT AND SWEET.

"Your paper is truth. I want it."
(Money order for same was enclosed.)

THE GENERAL STRIKE.

The general strike is an expression very much
used in the last few years in connection with
the revolutionary movement of the working peo-
ple. Much time and space has been wasted by
the politicians and the theorists in discussing
just what is meant by the term "general strike,"
just what would be the result of the general
strike, etc. It has even been said, in regard to
the struggle of the working people against
their employers, that the working class can
never win but one, and that the final victory
over the enemy! It is also held by some that
a general strike on the part of the workers
would be to leave the factories, the mills, and
the tools of production generally in the hands
of the enemy, and that a general strike would
be a general retreat of the workers from the
battlefields of production. One man in Ger-
many went so far as to say that general strike
meant "general nonsense."

The spectacle of newspaper editors, of writ-
ers or professors mapping out a plan of cam-
paign for the struggling working class is like a
category telling a lion when and how to
spring. As for the childish assertion that the
workers go from one defeat to another, and
that they can never win but one, and that the
"final victory" over the enemy, it is hardly
worthy of answer. It is enough to say that the
final victory must depend on the previous strug-
gles. Every struggle brings its lessons and its
experiences, and therefore there is no single
and entire defeat in the worst of cases. The
instances of the workers winning better con-
ditions as a result of their struggles, and the
fact that in the past five years the industrial
union here and abroad has won an average of
over 80 per cent. of all strikes, gives the lie to
this tree-top croaking. As to the argument
that a general strike would merely leave the
tools in the hands of the enemy, the employers,
it is well to remember that the employing class
alone could not for one minute operate the tools
of production, and their possession would be ut-
terly unprofitable to them. That a general

pension of work in one industry, let alone in
all industries, can bring the employers to terms,
is well shown in the postal strike in France.
This was a strike in one industry, and in only
one country. Society is so interlocked that
the stoppage of one industry is like the break-
ing of one wheel in a clock: it paralyzes the
rest of the system. As for the man who said
general strike is the same as general nonsense,
he was like the old woman who watched George
Stephenson preparing to start with his first lo-
comotive. "It'll never start; it'll never start!"
she croaked. When the engine started off at
thirty miles an hour she then squealed: "It'll
never stop; it'll never stop!"

The general strike has also been called the
general lockout of the employing class, the idea
being that at the proper time, the workers, be-
ing industrially organized, will simply take pos-
session of the factories, the mills and the
farms and the other places and tools of produc-
tion, and proceed to operate them for the bene-
fit of the workers, thus locking out the employ-
ing class.

Now let us see the practical bearing of all
this talk for you and me, for now and here.
Any kind of a strike, however weak and small,
implies some form of organization, or at least
some amount of common understanding among
the workers. The larger the strike the larger
must be the organization of the workers. When
the time comes, and there are many signs to
show that it is nearer than many of us think,
that the working class is so strongly organized,
and industrially organized, that it is possible
to suspend production either through the world
at large, or over vast districts, we will then be
strong enough to act in defiance of the master
class—either by suspending production for a
time or by continuing it for our own good.
There is one thing that every member of the
I. W. W. and working people generally should
always remember, and that is that success de-
pends not necessarily on blind following of a
rule, without regard to circumstances and con-
ditions, but success depends on organization,
discipline and courage. It is admitted on all
hands that the first requisite is industrial union.
The tactics of the enemy and the form of the
battlefield will tell us at the time just how each
battle must be fought. With a disciplined in-
dustrial army, all things are possible for us.
Without industrial union nothing but defeat is
possible for us.

To try to settle the question of "just what we
will do on the day after the general strike" is
like a man with black hair trying to foretell just
when his hair will turn gray. Time alone can
tell.

The job in front of us working people is to
organize ourselves, with the understanding that
we have nothing in common with those for
whom we work; that an injury to one worker
is an injury to all workers. We must learn
that the end justifies the means, and that all
things are fair for the workers against the
employers, who are robbers. The employers are
organized and comfortable. We are disor-
ganized and miserable. We are many; the
employers are few.

Let us get our industrial army together, get
ourselves drilled and learn how to fight
the employing class, and we will then know in
just what way to give the finishing blows to
the dying dragon of the master class.

In making clam chowder, the first thing need-
ful is to catch the clams.
In fighting the organized employing class, the
first thing needful is the revolutionary indus-
trial union.

The I. W. W. is the only organization of work-
ers; we have the partial strike, the passive
strike, the irritant strike, and the general strike
—one continual series of skirmishes with the
enemy, while in the meantime we are collecting
and drilling our forces and learning how to fight
the boss.

The I. W. W. will know just how to conduct
the general strike, and it will be anything but
"general nonsense" for the boss.

The first duty of a worker, to himself and to
his class, is to join the Industrial Workers of
the World.

AUSTRALIA.

The capitalist press under date of January
27th informs us of the sentence of Peter Bow-
ling of the National Miners' Association of Aus-
tralia being sentenced to serve one year at
hard labor in prison. Burns and Brennan and
a number of other strike leaders were sen-
tenced to eight months. A number of the min-
ers have also been sentenced to serve shorter
terms of imprisonment. They were charged
with obstructing work at the mines during the
strike.

Once more the arm of the law shows itself
and as usual it is against the workers and for
the masters. Whether it be in Sweden, in
France, in Japan, in "free" America or in Aus-
tralia, the next door neighbor of the work-
man's "paradise," the law is always against
the workers. Time and time again has it been
demonstrated that the courts form the bul-
wark of capitalism and that all progress that
ever has been made, or will be made, will be
due to men who dare to violate the unjust
brutalized laws of the capitalists.

Due chiefly to the teachings of principles of
the I. W. W. and through the leadership of
such industrialists as Peter Bowling the coal
miners laid down their tools simultaneously
and obeyed the walk out order. Thirteen
thousand miners, forming the Colliery Em-
ployees' Federation, were engaged in the strug-
gle. The miners represent the most militant
and progressive labor organization in Aus-
tralia and their struggle would have resulted in
a complete victory had the miners of the south
and west walked out in sympathy with their
striking fellow workers. As it was, many of
the factories of the district were forced to close.
The train car service of Sydney was greatly
impaired. The lights, mostly gas, were out for
several days, owing to the shortage of coal.

Coal from other districts and foreign coun-
tries was imported. The Waterside Workers'
Union held a meeting to decide whether or not
they would unload these ships. Owing to the
influence of Mr. Hughes, erstwhile socialist and
M. P. (member of parliament) the water front
workers decided to stay at work. Many of the
water front workers were in favor of going
out on strike to assist their brothers, some of
them refused to unload imported coal, but as a
whole these workers did not show that spirit of
solidarity so necessary for the winning of work-
ing class struggles and which is exemplified in
the sentence, "An injury to one is an injury
to all."

The strike leaders, Peter Bowling, Brennan
and Burns, were arrested while alighting from
a train at Newcastle, where they had gone to
address a mass meeting and conference of the
striking miners. Leaving Sydney, which is
about 100 miles distant from Newcastle, they
were followed by a contingent of police, num-
bering 75, who boarded the same train. The
warrants for their arrest were rushed by au-
tomobile.

The police of Newcastle ranged themselves
on either side of where the strike leaders were
to alight. Leaving the train Bowling and his
associates were placed under arrest.

ADDRESS TO LOGGERS AND LUMBERMEN

The northwestern part of the United States
is unquestionably the most important lumber
district in the world. Nowhere else are found
such magnificent virgin forests as here, no-
where else have so outrageous fortunes been
made by exploiters of natural resources, includ-
ing fraudulent speculators and land thieves.

But what are the conditions among us, the
workers, who fall the trees, "buck" them up in
logs, put them in the water, saw them up in the
mills as planks, boards and shingles? What
are the conditions of all the workers in the
woods and the mills, the "swampers," the
"chokers," the "chasers," the firemen, the en-
gineers, the blacksmiths, the saw filers, the
"finkies," the cooks and all the rest of the
workers engaged in handling wood?

Are we living a life worthy of those who are
the makers of the country? No; the majority
of us are living the life of social outcasts, lack-
ing all the essentials that go to make life worth
living.

As a rule we have no "home." When we are
not sleeping in crowded, filthy "bunk houses" we
have to put up in cheap lodging houses in the
cities while waiting for a chance to "ship" to
the next camp.

Family life? None of that for ours. How can
we establish homes and families, when our em-
ployment is so insecure, when our hours are so
long, our wages so low? We are not con-
scious enough to drag women and children
down with us into our own misery.

Read and study? How can we, when we have
to go out with a lantern in our hand in the
morning and return from the woods after dusk?

Keep clean and neat? How can we, when
the opportunities for "cleaning up" and wash-
ing are almost equal to nothing.

Our life is the life of slaves without a bright
spot in it, without any prospects for the fu-
ture. And still we are the backbone and the
marrow of the country in which we are work-
ing. Without us the northwest is little or no-
thing.

The worst of it is—or perhaps the best—
that it depends entirely upon ourselves to
change these conditions. There is nothing in
the world to prevent the loggers, the lum-
berworkers, from having everything their own
way.

We need only to organize in a solid body
with all the men that are engaged in the
handling of lumber in camps and mills and ves-
sels and buildings in order to put an end to the
state of affairs that is degrading us.

Some of us loggers have built up unions in
the principal cities of the northwest and others
will be formed rapidly.

Our plan is to have the lumber workers in
the various camps join the union in the near-
est industrial center, so that we will eventu-
ally be able to keep in contact with every man
in the industry for the purpose of concerted ac-
tion against those who hold our head under
water.

First of all it is necessary for us to drive out
of existence that human leech, the employment
shark, who robs us and cheats us right and left.
We must also fix a minimum wage, below which
no lumber worker shall be compelled to work.
We must cut down the work day to at least
eight hours.

The Western Federation of Miners and even
some other unions have done this. Are we,
through our indifference and inactivity, going
to silently admit that we are inferior to the men
in those industries?

Where is the logger who has so little self-
respect as to consider anything too good for
him? The best in the world is none too good
for us, and there is nothing to stop us from
having it, once we get together and organize in
one solid union.

Or is there, perhaps, any one of you who
would not rather have a clean bed than the
rags in a bunk bestowed by the boss? Is there,
perhaps, any one of you who does not consider
himself fit to enjoy even the most primitive
necessities of life? Well, with him we can do
nothing.

It is to the clean-minded, self-respecting slave
of the woods and the mill who has at heart his
own and his class's best material interests that
we address ourselves with a demand that you
immediately put yourselves in contact with our
organization for the purpose of building it up
and extending it, so that we shall in the near
future be able to enforce our demands upon our
employers.

Spread our papers and our literature in your
camp. Agitate among your fellows and wake
up the sleeping ones.

The address of your nearest union can be
found in the columns of this paper, the In-
dustrial Worker, official organ of the Industrial
Workers of the World. Communicate with your
nearest secretary.

LOGGERS UNION NO. 432 I. W. W.,
Room 3 Stetson Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND OAK-
LAND FREE SPEECH RECRUITS.

On January 6th the undersigned, Chas. Der-
lin, John Sanders, of Local No. 173, left San
Francisco on our way to Spokane to aid in the
free speech fight. There were two other fellow
workers, whose names I do not care to men-
tion, members of Local No. 173, who could not
accompany us to realize the serious nature of our
mission and treated same as a joke, especially so
when we were facing an audience on the streets,
so it was decided at Kennett to let these fellow
workers shift for themselves. In Stockton we
held a joint protest meeting with the Socialist
Party there, leaving that city on January 10th
and arrived at Sacramento same day. We held
a street meeting the following evening, but the
slaves there are of the jobs variety, afraid of
their masters.

On January 12th we arrived in Roseville;
hearing that Roseville was of the hostile vari-
ety, we decided to ask for a permit to speak
on the street. A permit was granted, stating
that we were to speak on the corner of Church
and Vernon, which was impossible, as these
streets run parallel, and also that said meeting
was to be held in an orderly manner, and no-
thing must be said against the present form of
government. This was also impossible, and
after consulting the Socialists we decided not
to hold said meeting, and gave the permit to
a fellow worker named Busbo, who said he
would bring it up before the city council at
their next meeting.

Arrived at Marysville January 13th, but were
prevented from holding meeting on account
of rain. We went from there to Chico on the
14th, where we were well received. The So-
cialist Party of that city is composed mostly
of wage workers, and a good many of them
stated to me that they were tired of the po-

DIRECTORY I. W. W. LOCAL UNIONS

The following is a directory of the Industrial
Unions and Branches of Industrial Unions of
the Industrial Workers of the World in the
United States and Canada. Secretaries of
Unions are requested to notify the editor of any
changes desired in this list.

The General Officers of the I. W. W. are as
follows:

General Secretary-Treasurer—Vincent St.
John, 518 Cambridge Building, 56 Fifth Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

General Organizer—Wm. E. Trautman, 518
Cambridge Building, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago,
Ill.

General Executive Board—Joseph J. Ettor, 8
Tunnel street, corner Webster avenue, Pitts-
burg, Pa.; Thomas Whitehead, 308 James
street, Seattle, Wash.; Francis Miller, 12 Rose-
mont Terrace, Lymanville, R. I.; M. L. Gaines,
4243 Lexington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; T. J.
Cole, 609 Anne street, Blue Island, Ill.

ARIZONA.

Secretary, Town Address.
372—J. Velarde, Phoenix, 695 Van Buren.
373—W. Welch, Globe, Box 1230.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

44—Alice Harding, Victoria, 1630 Pembroke.
525—A. L. Elliott, Nelson, Box 683.
323—T. H. Baird, Vancouver, room 2, 61 Cor-
dova street W.
326—Prince Rupert.

CALIFORNIA.

173—J. W. Johnston, San Francisco, 909 How-
ard street.
137—John Sanderson, Brawley, Box 61.
119—Wm. Kuhl, Redlands, R. 357.
12—Wm. Allen, Los Angeles, 243 East Second
street.
1—George Paff, Los Angeles, 243 East Second
street.
18—W. R. Sautter, Los Angeles, 243 East Sec-
ond street.
63—Wm. Erickson, Los Angeles, 243 East Sec-
ond street.
66—W. F. Little, Fresno, 1114 Federal Alley.
137—Thos. Walsh, Holtville, Box 42.
13—Ernest Besselman, San Diego, 960 India
street.
174—Oakland.

COLORADO.

26—Walker C. Smith, Denver, cor. Curtis and
Fifteenth streets.

ILLINOIS.

400—J. J. Meyer, Pullman, 11,553 Yale avenue.
63—Branch No. 1 (Scandinavian), Oscar Ga-
derlund, 935 Wells street.
85—W. Zalewski, Chicago, Polish Branch.
85—P. Price, Chicago, 418 Oak street, Branch
No. 2.
167—A. Simpson, Chicago, 1811 Oakdale avenue.

INDIANA.

100—Ben Wasson, Muncie, 711 East Twelfth
street.

109—H. Hagensen, Elletts City, 419 Jennings.

LOUISIANA.

38—F. Albers, New Orleans, 187 North Scott.

MINNESOTA.

624—H. F. Leger, Jr., Deer River.
134—C. H. Fisher, Minneapolis, 527 Emerson
avenue.
137—Peter Johnson, Minneapolis, 104 Washing-
ton street.

MISSOURI.

84—A. Mjzen, 1931 Middle St., St. Louis.
Hugh M. Scott, Kansas City, 513 East
Fifth street.

MONTANA.

142—J. F. Schroeder, Anaconda, 212 East Com-
monwealth avenue.

105—J. H. Schwend, Anaconda, 511 Washington.

405—F. C. Meyer, Butte, Box 1133.

41—Morris Waggoner, Great Falls, 520 Fourth
avenue south.

421—Joe Duddy, Kallispell, Box 175.
39—Halp H. Reicher, Billings.
40—Pete Brown, Missoula, Box 745.

MICHIGAN.

Mrs. Elma Anolin, Negaunee, L. B. 277.

NEBRASKA.

86—A. L. A. Schlermeyer, 1115-1118 Douglas
street.

NEW JERSEY.

24—A. Hugsberg, Harrison, 15 Franklin ave.
63—A. Olson, Jersey City, 349 Communipaw
avenue.

610—H. Hartman, Jersey City, 107 Paterson

street.

Illical dope and were ready for Industrial Un-
ionism.

I wrote Fellow Worker Ford of Oakland to
go there and try and organize, but have not
got a definite answer from him as yet.

On Saturday, January 15th, an entertain-
ment, dance and Boston supper was held. We
done the entertaining, and the Socialists fur-
nished the Boston supper and the dancing, but
as none of us were dancers (the only thing we
know how to dance with is the pick and shovel),
we did not dance, but enjoyed ourselves
just the same. There are employed at the Dia-
mond Match Company's plant a mile below
Chico, about 1,500 men; also several large log-
ging camps in the neighborhood, and from all
accounts is ripe for organization. We left
Chico the 16th.

At Vina, the first stop the train made, we
met Fellow Worker George Fenton of Local
No. 382, who joined our ranks. Red Bluffs
was the next stop. Now I am going to do as
the serial story writers do; I am going to say
"To be continued in our next." Next week I
will give our experiences after leaving Red
Bluffs. Yours for the I. W. W.

AUGUST WALQUIST.

And Seven Free Speech Recruits now at Glen-
dale, Ore.

Are you a union man? Why not? Is it be-
cause you are afraid of losing your job. You
have no job; the boss has that, and only allows
you to work at it.

In nailing on shoe heels, one worker and a
boy, with machinery, can heel 300 pairs of shoes
per day. It would require five workers to do
the same work by hand.

MOVED.

To All Members of the I. W. W.:
Local Unions Nos. 178 and 322, have
moved to new Headquarters at 1619 Westlake
Boulevard, ROOMS 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 NESTOR
BUILDING.

NEW YORK.
161—C. Dels, New York, 512 East 146th street.
420—C. O. Fisher, New York, 348 East 153d.
130—N. Beekman, New York, 334 E. 84th.
95—W. Northrop, New York, 44 West 96th.
317—J. Fronkowiak, Buffalo, 1159 Broadway.
91—A. Lyng, Yonkers, 29 Fernbrook.
15—A. Black, New York, 403 West 127th.
179—J. Rouiston, Brooklyn, 427 Nostrand ave.

OHIO.
39—M. Marcus, Cleveland, 2172 East 51st.
64—Evan Enoch, Martins Ferry, 301 Hickey
street.

75—G. A. Storek, Lorain, 1860 East 26th.

OREGON.
92—Paul Frohwerk, Portland, 23 N. Fourth
street.

92—J. J. Foote, Portland, 33 N. Fourth street.
141—Building Constructors, Portland, Ore., 33
North Fourth street. B. Lorton.

PENNSYLVANIA.
5—L. D'Andrea, Dunmore, 306 15th street.
124—T. Goetomo, Scranton, 101 Lackawanna
avenue.

215—J. Desmond, Pittsburgh, 4 Cassman
avenue.

382—James Alasia, Box 229, Monongahela City.

516—Anton Parizek, Parsons, Box 81.

515—G. Gwisch, West Pittston, 118 Luzerne ave.

511—J. Yanello, Old Forge, Box 13.

298—New Castle, 213 Washington street.

Mixed Local—L. Duchez, New Castle, Box 622.

299—Jerry Kauffold, Lyndora, Nixon Hotel.

399—Joseph Schmidt, McKees Rocks, 100 Char-
lier avenue.

302—Paulon Hladile, McDonald, Box 224.

143—Michael Rheinhard, Pittsburgh, 5904 Har-
vard street.

LABOR EXCHANGE
NEWS ITEMS

LOGGERS, ATTENTION!

Owing to the rapidly increasing membership and necessity of being more centrally located in the Working Class District, we, the Loggers' Union No. 432, of the Industrial Workers of the World, have moved our headquarters to Room 3 Stetson Building, corner Second Avenue and Main Street. Loggers not as yet members of the organization are invited to visit our Free Reading Room. Business meetings held every Sunday at 1 p. m. The Secretary can be found at this address between the hours of 9 a. m. and 9 p. m. All mail should be addressed to the Acting Secretary.

WM. McKENZIE,

Room 3 Stetson Building,
Seattle, Wash.
Corner Second Avenue and Main Street.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 29, 1910.

Mr. F. R. Schiele, editor Industrial Worker—Fellow Worker:—I have been instructed by Locals Nos. 92, 93 and 141 to forward the following motion to you for publication.

Moved and seconded that we hold joint meetings of Locals Nos. 92, 93 and 141 to discuss constitution and amendments, so as to be able to instruct delegates to convention, that a copy of this motion be sent to the Industrial Worker for publication, asking locals everywhere to do the same.

LOCALS NOS. 92, 93 AND 141 I. W. W. PORTLAND, ORE.

BY J. JACKSON, Secretary.

(Seal Local No. 141.)

(Seal Local No. 93.)

(Seal Local No. 92.)

Portland, Ore., Jan. 28, 1910.

Editor Industrial Worker—Fellow Worker:—Please find enclosed a list of places where work can be had; we are trying to get a complete list of jobs in this vicinity for the purpose of putting the employment agents on the bum. I expect to have an article on the methods the A. F. of L. had in organizing the car repairers here, but have not been able yet to get all the points in the case. Will try and have it ready for next week. Yours for the I. W. W.

J. JACKSON.

Clearwater, Mont., Big B. B. Mill Co.; wages, \$2.40 to \$2.80; pay whenever you quit; grub is very poor; I. W. W. cannot secure work here if it is known that they are members of the organization. Sleep in bunk houses; hospital fee \$1; boss does not hire men from employment sharks. Good place to stay away from. The cook tans his beefsteak.

Member Local No. 40, Missoula.

Sorrento, Idaho.

J. J. Williams, Cont. Wages, \$2.00 up. Pay once a month. Grub is fair. I. W. W. men can secure work here. Sleep in bunk house. Hospital fee, \$1. Boss hires men from employment shark. Boss a regular slave driver.

MEMBER No. 141, Portland, Ore.

McKinney, Wash.

Wages, \$2.00. Pay once a month. Grub is fair. I. W. W. can secure work here. Sleep in bunk house; hospital fee, \$1. Boss hires men from employment shark. Remarks: Fair camp, but full of bed bugs.

MEMBER No. 382, Seattle, Wash.

Arlington, Wash.

Deeks & Deeks—Bridge gang. Concrete work. Hospital fee, \$1. Grub about as good as usual. Guts men from employment shark. Got to have a concrete back to stay. Boss expert slave driver. This is a yapped camp. Go past it in an airship. Wages, 22½ cents per hour.

S. TOBIN.

Cellilo, Ore.

Paterson & Carlson—Canal work. Wages, \$2 for eight hours. Grub is bum. Thirty-six men occupy bunk house, 16x24. The bugs have wings on and are fierce. Hospital fee, 10 cents per day for the first ten days; free the rest of the month. Stay away from here. Lots of men blicking up and down.

FRED WAGNER, Local No. 222, Spokane.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 26, 1910.

Editor Industrial Worker—Fellow Worker:—We just had a case against the manager of Hanson's employment office in town here for using vile and abusive language towards men who had a legitimate claim for \$10 against the office. I came about in this way: Eighteen Bulgarians paid that amount for a job; they were to get two dollars per day, a camp to

back in, the company to furnish a cook and provide transportation; when they saw the boss before leaving town they learned they would have to pay their own cook and pay \$4 per man out of their wages for railroad fare. They did not want the job on these terms, and asked for their money back, when that was refused they came to the I. W. W. hall and the treasurer went with them to the city attorney's office. He told them to go and demand their money again, and if it was refused to come back and let him know. When they went into the employment office and stated their errand Young, the manager, first threatened to beat them to a pulp, then called them all the vile names he could think of and ordered them out of the office. They went back and told the city attorney what had happened; his reply was why "Why didn't you beat Young's face off. (How was that for "law and order.") They told him why and asked for a warrant for Young's arrest, which was refused. However, they got an attorney and secured the warrant, but Young was not arrested. He was told to show up in court, which he did, but it was easy to see as soon as the case began there would be no conviction in that court. The judge made it plain to everyone present that he knew what he was there for by favoring Young in every possible way. In spite of that Yankwich the I. W. W. attorney made Young and his witness contradict themselves and each other several times right in court. The case was dismissed, but it has shown all who were present that anyone who thought there was any justice for a working man to be had in a PORTLAND police court they have another think coming.

J. JACKSON.

WHY I AM A SOCIALIST.

I have heard the child-slaves weeping when the world was fair and bright, Heard them begging, begging, begging for the playgrounds and the light! I have seen the statesmen holding all save truth a vested right, And the priest and preacher fighting in the legions of the night.

I have seen the queens of fashion in their jeweled pride arrayed, Ruby-crowned and splendid—rubies of a baby's life-blood made. Richer than the gems of nature, of a stranger, deeper shade, On their snow-white bosoms quivered as the dunes of fashion prayed.

Then I went into the dungeons where the brute men cringe and crawl— Men to every high thought blinded—men no longer men at all— And my eyes looked upward to the men whom we "successful" call, And the sign was in their foreheads and their thrones about to fall.

And I've seen my father lying on his death-bed like a beast, In his poverty forsaken; he, a Southern soldier-priest; Seen his broken body tremble as the pulse of living ceases, And his soul go outward, moaning, as the red sun lit the East.

And I've seen my little mother on her death bed weep and moan, For the babies she was leaving in the great world all alone; Heard her loving spirit crying, seeking something to atone— How she feared the god of hunger!—how she feared the heart of stone!

And you talk to me "religion," and "rebellion" you "deplor," You whose souls have never anguished at the death watch of the poor! You who rape the starving millions and yet grasp for more and more, Raimenting in rags our mother, raimenting in silks your whore?

In these wild and frightful moments, I have felt my reas a reel, Felt an impulse like the tiger's over all my being steal; Felt it would not be a murder if my hand the blow could deal; That would brand upon your temple the death angel's mark and seal.

Then I heard a voice crying, "Workers of the world, unite!" And the vanguard of the Marxians broke upon my hopeless sight. High above them, proudly waving, streamed the blood-red flag of light. As they faced the hosts of Darkness and the high priests of the Night.

Thoughts of murder vanished from me and demon ceased to reign, For the scheme of life unraveled and the universe seemed sane; And I took my place beside them; here upon Truth's battle plain, And I stand beside them fighting till the world we lose or gain.

—Covington Hall.

RELATIVE TO N. P. DOUBLE TRACK.

List of Contractors.

Parkers team camp at Kalama, Wash.; teamsters \$2.25 per day; muckers \$2.25 per day; board, \$5.25 per week.

O'Brien Fort in steam shovel camp at Carrolls, Wash.; laborers \$2.25 per day; pitmen \$8. S. \$2.50 per day; drillers \$2.50 per day; muckers \$2.25 per day; dinky skimmers \$3.50 per day; brakies \$2.50.

Crane Murphy team camp, one mile south of Kelso, Wash.; teamsters \$2.25, muckers \$2.25, S. S. pitmen \$2.50 per day.

Melhuac tunnel camp, two and one-half miles north of Kelso, Wash.; drillers \$2.75 to \$3, muckers \$2.50.

McDougall stone quarries, one and one-half miles north of Ostrander, Wash.; laborers \$2.25.

McDougall steam shovel at Bucoda, Wash.; same wages as other S. S. camps.

Winston Bros. rock camps, near Tenline, Wash.; \$2.25 per day; blacksmiths \$3 to \$3.50, all camps; shovel men union wages; board \$5.25 per week; all men working by day; hospital fee 10 cents per day for first ten days.

Chas. Carlson steam shovel camp at Castle Rock, Wash.; pitmen \$2.50, laborers \$2.25.

Conditions of Camps.

Board is very good for grading camps; single bunks, good bunk houses; bull cooks are kept in all camps. Doctor calls about every second day; he is a crank about keeping camps clean; good water in camp; work about nine hours a day, nine hours pay; hires reabouts if can get them in preference to red ticket stuff in all camps; the only trouble is the weather; it is on the punk for sure—rain and snow all the time.

I thought this was worth publishing in The Worker for the benefit of the boys who are coming this way. Yours truly,

Member No. 92, Portland, Ore.

ANOTHER VICTORY
AT MCKEES ROCK

Things and men are moving these days all round in this district as far as the Industrial Workers of the World is able to lend its influence.

A new local has been organized in South Pittsburg of steel and iron workers, and judging from the enthusiasm and interest displayed at the meeting it will soon be an organization of some importance. Forty members signed the charter application blank and all pledged themselves to bring more.

The car builders of McKees Rocks and also Woods Run have once more shown themselves to be the material for which they acquired a history and a position of importance in the revolutionary labor movement. The Pressed Steel Car Company for the last few months has been making some very suspicious moves; they have been chafing under the power of the organized workers.

Last Monday a notice was put up by the institution in the McKees Rocks plant, to the effect that the employees would have to work the entire day Saturdays. Some such a move had been expected for a 'e time back, and so the active ones were in the least surprised.

The members of the union began to ask as to what plan should be adopted in order to checkmate the masters. They were told that the only plan was to refuse to obey the order. A meeting of the entire membership was called for Thursday night last to consider ways and means to meet the move of the company. At that meeting long before the hour set for same, the big hall was filled to suffocation.

The speakers at the meeting were the District Organizer in English, Joseph Schmidt in Polish, who was seconded by Fellow Worker Spunier and Andy Callick in Kroian and Slavish. Their talk was all of one spirit, that the workers should refuse to obey such an objectionable order.

The district organizer presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted without a dissenting vote:

"Whereas, One of the conditions upon which settlement was made terminating the strike of the employees of the Pressed Steel Car plant in September of 1909 was that there should be a half holiday on Saturdays of each week without pay; and whereas the Pressed Steel Car Co. has caused through its agents the posting up of notices instructing its employees to work till 4 p. m. Saturday afternoon of January 22nd, 1910, and has done same without consulting the said employees; and

"Whereas, It is an undisputable fact that hundreds of workers are laid off during the week 'for lack of something to do' and are told to come back when there is something to do; therefore be it

"Resolved, By this mass meeting that: 1st. We view with suspicion and distrust the faith of the said company in its failure to live up to its agreement.

"2nd. That we are conscious of the real reasons as to why the aforesaid notice has been put up, namely, that it is a ruse on the part of the company, 1st, to constantly take away from us what we gained at great sacrifice and suffering by means of the last strike, and finally by that means reduce us to the same abject level as before the conflict; 2nd, that it is a subtle move on its part to break our organization of common protection and defense, thus rendering our position helpless and constantly at the mercies of unscrupulous and grafting foremen, who as of yore not only imposed upon us unheard of and unbelievable, but actually manhandled those that they could not drive otherwise. The company aims to destroy our union, which has been built at great cost and sacrifice and has stood as the only bulwark of defense against the attacks of the company.

"3rd, That the thousands of workers who give their labor and very often their lives should and must be considered before any order of such a nature becomes effective.

"4th, That the claim of 'pressure of work' is groundless, as proved by the fact that all through the rest of the week days many employees are told to go home for lack of something to do or sufficient material; therefore be it

"Resolved, By this meeting that we urge and advise upon all of our fellow workers to refuse to work on Saturday afternoons—that after the signal to cease work has been given at 12 o'clock all should go home and not return to work till the following Monday at the usual time as heretofore

"That this meeting adjourns its labors with the understanding and watchword to carry to all employees of the plant 'No work on Saturday afternoons. No lunch pail be carried by anyone who is loyal to the great cause of labor,' and that in the event that the tool room attendants refuse to accept the loaned tools of the company from its workers as is the custom for all other time of cessation of work 'that the tools be left on the company's plant and premises'; be it further

Resolved, That in order to attend to such and all matters as may in our judgment be necessary to consider, this union calls a meeting of all its members for Tuesday, January 18th, 1910, at the hour of 7:30 p. m. in our Union Hall."

In the discussion that took place it was pointed out that some of the laborers, such as furnace cleaners, etc., had been compelled to work all the past Saturdays and had received some of them double time and the question was raised as to whether that would be allowed on this occasion. The union decided unanimously that "While that may be allowed on other occasions, at this time in order to enforce the spirit of solidarity no one would be excused on this particular date."

Saturday everything went as usual; there was no work and no attempt was made to force any one to work. The company did not tear down the notices; they were ashamed to do that; so in some of the departments the foremen went around Friday night and advised the men that they could turn in their tools at the usual time and be ready to receive their regular pay day at 12 o'clock instead as previously understood at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

That shows the power of the new method of securing and enforcing demands without going out on strike.

The company thought that the organization would be afraid to reply to them, but they reckoned without their host. We replied only too willingly; instead of the company doing what it hoped for, it done the very opposite, for due to the enthusiasm and excitement of the members, last Saturday alone there was over \$200 collected for dues in about five hours, and more could have been collected, but the secretary was caught unprepared; his supply of due stamps ran out.

Now, then, you fellows all over the district, and all over the country that are a card in the Industrial Workers of the World, get out of your slumber and see what you can do to

arouse the slaves and try to see if you cannot win by the same tactics of the McKees Rocks rebels.

Yours for Industrial Freedom Through Solidarity,
JOSEPH J. ETTON,
Pittsburg District Council Organizer.

HAMMOND STEEL STRIKE VICTORY

(Continued from Page One.)

pay the foreman a fee. Most of the men in the shops are foreigners and have introduced the European methods in winning favor with the officials to whom they are subject. Heads of departments fattened on the system of bribery, while the wage earners had to stint themselves to share their earnings with the men "higher up." Piece workers—and most of the men are on piece work—would not get better work, if they did not pay the "work dispenser" his little "rake off."

These grievances—grievances about the rent and the bribery system in the shops—were presented by a committee of the workers to the officials of the company two weeks ago. The representatives of the men urged upon the officials to have those conditions removed, arguing that that would be of advantage to all concerned.

Would Not Be Square

The officials ordered the committee out of the office, declaring that it had nothing to do with organizations or representatives of the workers in the shops of the company—they refused to recognize the workers as a body.

The articles of agreement presented by the men to the company yesterday included a demand of recognition not only of individual rights of the men, but also united action of the workers in the shops. The men specifically asked that committees representing the men at any time should be recognized by the firm. Grievances or disputes should be settled by arbitration.

The conditions were presented to H. B. Douglas, manager of the company, at his request. After examining them, he appointed Mr. Grainger to confer with a committee of the men upon the stipulations. The four—Grainger and the three workers—studied the conditions nearly the whole day; and after a conference with Douglas, Grainger stated that the company would concede to all conditions but the matter of increase in wages. Douglas agreed to grant a rise of 10 per cent to the men in the four most underpaid departments, but would not make the increase general.

The 1,500 men in the strike were out about two weeks. The battles fought in the village were of the fiercest kind. The city as well as the county officials seemed to be against the strikers. Fifty deputies were sent out and an equal number of special police were impressed into service. The police slugged men and women.

Hired Thugs Used.

The special police were mostly men of the lowest type. They were vagrants who were forced to take anything to earn a little money, or pimps and disorderlies of Hammond and men around the race tracks who look out for every chance to earn free "booze" and a dollar easily. They are paid \$6 a day and expenses. "This is a snap," said Metropolitan Officer No. 20. "Metropolitan Officer No. 20 is a man of about 185 pounds in an overcoat that buttons on him only at the top button. His beard is a sort of stubble, about two weeks' growth. 'This job is easy. We get \$6 a day and expenses. Some of the men did run the risk of being hurt. But I kept out of trouble."

A Brave Man!

"I didn't say much to the strikers and they didn't bother me. It's them fellows that gets too bossy that gets beaten up. They get their special policemen from the fellows who are not married, or who are not workin'. Of course, it's best to give such fellows a chance."

Mayor Becker of Hammond held conferences with the officers of the Standard Steel Car Works, and declared the strikers to be a bunch of anarchists. He discovered that many of them are Socialists. Speaking with some of them, he learned that they seek to get all they can.

"Gee!" he exclaimed upon learning that "You are anarchists."

His attitude throughout the entire strike proved fully his belief that the men who demanded the abolition of bribery, and who took a stand that they would not pay rent for houses they had not occupied and that they wanted a fair increase in wages were anarchists. He sent out special police at the first opportunity.

State Commissioner of Labor Slough came out for a day and after having a conference with the officials of the Standard Steel Car Company departed, leaving an interview with the Lake County Times that the men on the strike were "anarchists." He did not interview any of the workers or talk with the labor leaders.

The day is soon coming, however, when an organized working class will sweep aside such rotten institutions as exist in Spokane.

When you have read this paper pass it on to a friend.

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